

the auxiliary hospital of St. Hyacinthe at La Provence, Canada.
17. Workmen killed by the fall of an elevator in Boston.

JULY.

4. A killed and over 200 injured by a tornado at Hampton Beach, N. H.; 4 persons killed and 100 injured by the collapse of a 100-foot under 1,000-holiday hotel at Shingle Creek.
11. 10 workmen killed in a new water-tunnel at Cleve and by an explosion of natural gas.
12. 11 men killed by explosion at the Lat-Rand Powder works in Pomona.
13. 4 killed and 5 injured by lightning at Beeton, N. Y.
15. 5 men killed and many injured by explosion at the Hercules Powder works Point Pinole, Cal.

AUGUST.

1. 2 acres of factory buildings burned at Winona, Minn.; loss, \$200,000.
4. Grain warehouses of the Farmers Union Milling Co. burned at Stockton, Calif., and at Sacramento.
5. Jewelry and dry goods store burned at Denton, Tex.; loss, \$200,000.
20. 20 buildings burned at Ransburg, Calif.; loss, \$100,000.
20. Fire at East Grand Forks, N. D.; losses, \$125,000.
23. Union elevator, filled with grain, burned in East St. Louis; loss, \$200,000.

PEBRIARY.

1. U. S. Fishery Co. at Naugatuck, Conn., destroyed by fire; loss, \$50,000.
2. The McIntire block, Winnipeg, burned; loss, \$50,000.
3. A \$50,000 fire at Savannah; the Roman Catholic cathedral burned.
4. A \$50,000 fire at Fort Worth, Tex.
10. Storage company and other concerns burned out at Pittsburg; 60 yards and property lost, \$1,500,000.

23. Plane of the American Tobacco Co. burned at Louisville; loss, \$200,000.

MARCH.

10. A smelter and some railroad property burned at Deadwood, S. D.; loss, \$150,000.

21. Loss of \$500,000 by the burning of the Schoeneman building in Chicago.

APRIL.

2. 12 buildings burned at Rock Hill, S. C.; loss, \$100,000.
3. The Plaza Opera House and other property burned at Vicksburg, Miss.; loss, \$15,000.

17. Grain elevator and other property burned at Charlestown, Mass.; loss, \$1,000,000.

20. Spurgeon's tabernacle burned in London.

23. An Andrew's Catholic cathedral and other buildings burned in Glasgow.

MAY.

1. Elevator and warehouse burned at Augustus, Ga.; loss, \$200,000.

3. The Palm Hotel, New Haven, Conn., destroyed by fire; loss, \$200,000.

11. A wool storehouse valued at \$200,000 burned at Ballouvale, Mass.

12. Glass elevator and adjoining property, covering 4 acres, burned in Chicago; loss, \$1,000,000.

15. A \$50,000 fire at Muncie, Ind.

18. The business section of Attleboro, Mass., wiped out by fire; loss over \$1,000,000.

JUNE.

1. Fire destroyed 4,000 houses at Peshawar, India.

2. Fire destroyed the business portion of Park City, Utah; loss, \$1,000,000.

22. \$200,000 lost by fire at Lincoln, Neb.

JULY.

22. Buildings burned at Bath, Me.; loss, \$100,000.

23. Parsons block burned at Cleveland; loss, \$500,000.

25. 15 lumber yards burned at Pentwater, Mich.; loss over \$500,000.

10. The Western Star stores burned at West Hammond, Ills.; loss, \$300,000.

11. Hotel St. Joseph at St. Joseph, Mich., destroyed by fire; loss, \$100,000.

12. The World theater burned at Pitts-
burgh; loss, \$150,000.

13. A \$200,000 fire at Sunderland, Eng-
land.

AUGUST.

2. A great part of the business portion of Bismarck, N. D., including banks, post office, newspaper plants and business blocks, burned; loss, nearly \$700,000.

12. The business portion of Wheatland, Cal., destroyed by fire; loss, \$150,000.

14. 4 lives lost and \$300,000 worth of property destroyed by fire at Fresno City, Cal.

SEPTEMBER.

4. A \$200,000 fire at Osswo, Md.

5. Grain elevator and mill burned at Memphis; loss, \$200,000.

9. The Ocean House at Newport, R. I., burned.

10. Buildings burned at Livermore Falls, Me.; loss, \$125,000.

11. 150 residences and 25 stores burned at Jerome, A. T.; many lives lost; property lost about \$100,000.

12. At New Westminster, B. C., 50 buildings burned; loss, \$200,000.

13. North-Weymouth, Mass., suffered a \$200,000 loss by a factory fire.

OCTOBER.

1. Immense tobacco warehouse and other buildings burned at Clarkesville, Tenn.; loss over \$300,000.

8. A block of business buildings burned at Atlanta City; loss, \$200,000.

10. 40 buildings burned at Dawson City; loss, \$50,000.

21. The Texas Drug Co. burned out at Dallas; loss, \$50,000.

21. 3 city blocks and the docks on their front, together with several vessels, burned in L. in Brooklyn; loss, \$200,000.

NOVEMBER.

8. Shops of the Southern Pacific R. R. at Sacramento damaged to the extent of \$200,000 by fire.

14. 4 buildings, valued in Pitkin, Colo.; loss, \$500,000.

15. The town hall and 3 blocks of buildings burned at Covington, La.; loss, \$100,000.

18. Starin's shipyards at West Brighton, N. Y., partly burned; loss, \$100,000.

22. Baldwin hotel, San Francisco, burned; loss, \$100,000 deaths.

28. Koith's furniture house in Kansas City burned; loss, \$20,000.

DECEMBER.

1. Lincoln Normal University, near Lincoln, N. H., burned; loss, \$100,000.

4. The home Life building, one of New York's "skyscrapers," gutted by fire; loss, \$1,000,000.

8. Buffalo, I. T., visited with a disastrous fire; loss, \$100,000.

5. 6 busines houses burned at Franklin, Ind.; 2 deaths; property loss, \$100,000.

7. A \$125,000 fire at Danbury, Conn.

ACCIDENTS.

1. 23 people killed and many injured by the collapse of a floor at London, Ont.

2. 8 lives lost in a fire in the Great Eastern block, Spokane, Wash.; loss, \$225,000.

3. 6 persons perished in the burning of the Alford House, Gloversville, N. Y.

5. 6 firemen killed by the collapse of a burning building in Boston.

9. 9 lives lost in a night fire at Charles-ton.

10. Deaths by explosion in chemi-
cal works at Kalamazoo.

MARCH.

11. Death of a fire in a Bowery lodging house in New York city; 7 deaths.

12. 60 deaths by explosion in the Santa Isabel mine at Belmont, Spain.

APRIL.

2. Heavy loss of life among Klondike gold seekers by a snowdrift in Chilcotin pass.

About 30 lives lost by a broken ice at Shawneetown, Ills.

22. Atlantic Powder Co.'s works at Dover, N. J., destroyed by explosion.

MAY.

14. 18 workmen crushed by the fall of a flathouse in New York city; 7 deaths.

16. Heavy loss of life at the burning of

SPAIN'S WAR.

A. Diary of the Chief Events of the Great Conflict.

JANUARY.

24. Batt. ship Maine ordered to Havana, Gen. Aranguren, the Cuban leader, killed by the Spaniards.

FEBRUARY.

7. The De Lome letter made public.

15. The U. S. battleship Maine wrecked in Havana harbor; 266 of the officers and crew killed.

MARCH.

10. The \$50,000,000 defense bill became a law.

15. Senator Proctor addressed the senate on the situation in Cuba.

23. President submitted the report of the Malo board of inquiry to congress.

APRIL.

7. Joint note from Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy presented to the president.

9. Gen. Fitz-Jim Lee left Havana.

11. The president's message on asking for power to intervene in Cuba submitted to congress.

12. Gen. Lee testified before the senate foreign relations committee.

13. The Cuban intervention resolutions passed congress.

Ultimate to Spain.

15. Spanish fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passports and left Washington.

17. Admiral Woodford handed his passport to the Spanish government.

19. First marine capture of the war, the Spanish ship Buena Ventura, in the gulf of Mexico.

21. Declaration called for 125,000 volunteer troops.

22. Declaration by congress and the president that a state of war began on the 1st.

26. England proclaimed her neutrality and declared war on Spain.

27. Spain issued a manifesto to consider general deployment.

OCTOBER.

5. War was declared by the United States.

10. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

12. Admiral Woodford handed his passport to the Spanish government.

14. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

15. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

17. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

19. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

21. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

23. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

25. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

27. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

29. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

31. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

33. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

35. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

37. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

39. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

41. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

43. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

45. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

47. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

49. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

51. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

53. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

55. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

57. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

59. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

61. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

63. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

65. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

67. Spain's fleet, the Spanish minister, received his passport and left Washington.

CRIPPLE CREEK'S PROGRESS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

\$100,000 during the year and the Victor and Independence with \$75,000 each.

The gain in treasury reserves during the past year have a ready revenue sum in excess of \$1,000,000, but the end is, as yet, no means yet. Among the dividend paying companies the Moon Anchor, Strong, Anchorage-Lake, Golden Cycle, Modoc, Associated, Raven, Monument and Marion have not yet been figured with, but there are several other companies not in the dividend paying list which have made substantial gains during the year. Among these the Jack Pot company stands out prominently and the Work company also has done well. Both companies were in debt during the early part of the year, but now have comfortable treasury reserves. Then there are the Lexington, Trichy, Trichy, Pinnacle, Mountain Consolidated, Pinnacle, Columbine, Victor, Garfield Consolidated, Gold King, Gold Sovereign, Kimberly, Nugget and Opal companies all of which have made gains ranging from \$1,000 to \$50,000. The aggregate gains made in the treasury reserves by the companies operating in Cripple Creek during 1889 may be safely estimated at \$10,000,000, which, together with the \$20,000,000 dividends paid, the total actual cash gained stands round figures to \$20,000,000.

The only two companies particularly noticeable on account of their losses during the year are the Victor and Elkton Consolidated. Nothing definite is obtainable from either company as to the actual amount of reduction and it cannot be looked upon as being particularly serious in either case. Ore Reserves and Permanent Improvements.

As the computations of gains of the year is continued the estimating becomes more difficult and the possibility of these estimates being accurate more remote. What and what not shall be considered permanent improvements becomes a nice question, and the amount of gain made in the ore developed and in sight a matter of only rough estimating even by those directly connected with the mine or company.

In this connection, however, the Portland and Gold Coin companies and the Independence mine undoubtedly take the lead, and the gain made by these properties might be very conservatively estimated at from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Nearly all the dividend payers figure prominently in this particular branch of our computation, and in fact nearly the prominent ones, and even some that can scarcely be classed as more than prospects can be included in the list.

After the Independence, Portland and Gold Coin Little shows up prominently and its neighbor, Indicator, has also shown splendidly. The Independent and M. & M. company's gain is more in the nature of permanent improvements than in our reserves, but a material sum is represented. Elkton, although unfortunate in the matter of treasury reserve, is credited with having only a very trifling one, but has large amounts of dead work done. Immense bodies of ore are right ready for stopping, and equipment generally in advance of the immediate requirements of the properties.

With these conditions existing almost on every hand, those interested in Cripple Creek can look forward to the events of the new year with a decided sense of equanimity, resting assured that the production and dividend rate will be maintained; that the ore reserves and treasury reserves will be still further increased during the 12 months immediately ahead; that the equipment and permanent improvements will be kept up to the high standard a "ready attained"; and that the camp, as a whole, is still far distant from its zenith.

The people of the Cripple Creek district, of Colorado Springs, of Pueblo, and Cripple Creek, all native have done a large share of improving. The lines have been extended to the most active parts of the camp and switches put into all the heavy producers. Competition has been keen between them, and the loss is between \$2,500 and \$3,000.

Identify Conditions for the New Year.

By the above statements and figures it will be seen that there has been no greedy haste to extract ore and make profits but an all-around observance of business methods with a far-reaching sight into the future. Even in the closing month of the year, when heretofore there has always been an effort to do with the splendid result and a good many things have tended towards the general success.

Most notable among the inaugurations declared during 1888.

Total for Year 1888.

Name of Company.	Dec. 31, '87	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total for Year 1888.	Dates	
Portland	\$1,327,050	\$3,000	\$10,000	\$3,000	\$15,000	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$15,000	\$50,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$10,000	\$1,337,050	1888	
Victor	805,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	815,000	1888
Elkton Cons.	111,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	1888
Moon Anchor	111,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	1888
Star	250,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	1888
Anterior-Colorado	102,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	1888
Orphan Bell	None	2,100	2,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1888
Little	17,100	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	1888
Golden Cycle	70,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	1888
Validator	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1888
Gold Coin	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	1888
Modoc	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1888
Associated	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1888
Garfield	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1888
Garfield Consolidated	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1888
Garfield	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1888
Garfield	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1888
Nugget	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1888
Jersey Leasing	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1888
Raven	None	0.750	0.750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1888
Creston M. & L.	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1888
Monument	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1888
Montreal	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1888
Maton	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1888
Totals by months.....	\$12,750	\$71,500	\$143,025	\$178,375	\$228,000	\$161,000	\$161,000	\$161,000	\$161,000	\$161,000	\$161,000	\$161,000	\$161,000	\$161,000	\$161,000	1888

POULTRY SHOW IN FULL BLAST.

Cocklers and Cravers in Great Pro-

fusion on Exhibition.

(From the Thursday's Daily.)

No one passing along North Tuyn street yesterday could fail to know that a poultry show was in town. The spectators were numerous, and the exhibits of various kinds were well received.

Perhaps the best exhibit of White Plymouth Rockers ever made in the state is that of Mrs. T. J. Ryan of 812 North Colorado street in this city. Her birds have made remarkably high scores, and Judge Russell says that they would win in any poultry show in America.

The big Longsham and Plymouth Rockers stood out prominently, each winning first and second, and third, and fourth prizes, respectively.

Perhaps the best exhibit of White Plymouth Rockers ever made in the state is that of Mrs. T. J. Ryan of 812 North Colorado street in this city. Her birds have made remarkably high scores, and Judge Russell says that they would win in any poultry show in America.

The big Longsham and Plymouth Rockers stood out prominently, each winning first and second, and third, and fourth prizes, respectively.

Perhaps the best exhibit of White Plymouth Rockers ever made in the state is that of Mrs. T. J. Ryan of 812 North Colorado street in this city. Her birds have made remarkably high scores, and Judge Russell says that they would win in any poultry show in America.

The big Longsham and Plymouth Rockers stood out prominently, each winning first and second, and third, and fourth prizes, respectively.

Perhaps the best exhibit of White Plymouth Rockers ever made in the state is that of Mrs. T. J. Ryan of 812 North Colorado street in this city. Her birds have made remarkably high scores, and Judge Russell says that they would win in any poultry show in America.

The big Longsham and Plymouth Rockers stood out prominently, each winning first and second, and third, and fourth prizes, respectively.

Perhaps the best exhibit of White Plymouth Rockers ever made in the state is that of Mrs. T. J. Ryan of 812 North Colorado street in this city. Her birds have made remarkably high scores, and Judge Russell says that they would win in any poultry show in America.

The big Longsham and Plymouth Rockers stood out prominently, each winning first and second, and third, and fourth prizes, respectively.

Perhaps the best exhibit of White Plymouth Rockers ever made in the state is that of Mrs. T. J. Ryan of 812 North Colorado street in this city. Her birds have made remarkably high scores, and Judge Russell says that they would win in any poultry show in America.

The big Longsham and Plymouth Rockers stood out prominently, each winning first and second, and third, and fourth prizes, respectively.

Perhaps the best exhibit of White Plymouth Rockers ever made in the state is that of Mrs. T. J. Ryan of 812 North Colorado street in this city. Her birds have made remarkably high scores, and Judge Russell says that they would win in any poultry show in America.

The big Longsham and Plymouth Rockers stood out prominently, each winning first and second, and third, and fourth prizes, respectively.

Perhaps the best exhibit of White Plymouth Rockers ever made in the state is that of Mrs. T. J. Ryan of 812 North Colorado street in this city. Her birds have made remarkably high scores, and Judge Russell says that they would win in any poultry show in America.

The big Longsham and Plymouth Rockers stood out prominently, each winning first and second, and third, and fourth prizes, respectively.

Perhaps the best exhibit of White Plymouth Rockers ever made in the state is that of Mrs. T. J. Ryan of 812 North Colorado street in this city. Her birds have made remarkably high scores, and Judge Russell says that they would win in any poultry show in America.

The big Longsham and Plymouth Rockers stood out prominently, each winning first and second, and third, and fourth prizes, respectively.

Perhaps the best exhibit of White Plymouth Rockers ever made in the state is that of Mrs. T. J. Ryan of 812 North Colorado street in this city. Her birds have made remarkably high scores, and Judge Russell says that they would win in any poultry show in America.

The big Longsham and Plymouth Rockers stood out prominently, each winning first and second, and third, and fourth prizes, respectively.

Perhaps the best exhibit of White Plymouth Rockers ever made in the state is that of Mrs. T. J. Ryan of 812 North Colorado street in this city. Her birds have made remarkably high scores, and Judge Russell says that they would win in any poultry show in America.

The big Longsham and Plymouth Rockers stood out prominently, each winning first and second, and third, and fourth prizes, respectively.

Perhaps the best exhibit of White Plymouth Rockers ever made in the state is that of Mrs. T. J. Ryan of 812 North Colorado street in this city. Her birds have made remarkably high scores, and Judge Russell says that they would win in any poultry show in America.

The big Longsham and Plymouth Rockers stood out prominently, each winning first and second, and third, and fourth prizes, respectively.

Perhaps the best exhibit of White Plymouth Rockers ever made in the state is that of Mrs. T. J. Ryan of 812 North Colorado street in this city. Her birds have made remarkably high scores, and Judge Russell says that they would win in any poultry show in America.

The big Longsham and Plymouth Rockers stood out prominently, each winning first and second, and third, and fourth prizes, respectively.

Perhaps the best exhibit of White Plymouth Rockers ever made in the state is that of Mrs. T. J. Ryan of 812 North Colorado street in this city. Her birds have made remarkably high scores, and Judge Russell says that they would win in any poultry show in America.

The big Longsham and Plymouth Rockers stood out prominently, each winning first and second, and third, and fourth prizes, respectively.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

Post Office: Every Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY-IN ADVANCE	
Per annum.....\$1.00 Three months.....	75
Six months.....\$1.25 One month.....	50
WEEKLY-IN ADVANCE	
Per annum.....\$1.00 Six months.....	50

ADVERTISING: Rates made known, or application to the office.

All advertisements for The Weekly Gazette must be paid in full at the time of publication.

Address remittances and communications to:

The Colorado Springs Gazette Pub. Co.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' VIEWS:

The opposition to the expansion idea which was developed at the convention of the Federation of Labor was a surprise to most people, and quite a good deal has been said in criticism or commendation of the opinions expressed there. In a recent interview President Gompers of the Federation is reported as saying:

"If I had time and owned a big newspaper I might answer these fellows. But one is foolish to enter into a controversy unless it is both of the controversies. Unless we object to the taking in of Chinese and Malays as American citizens, let me tell that paper and others of the same kind, that American labor does not fear the competition of the savages of the Philippines, nor the competition of the Chinese, nor the poor-classed of Cuba and Porto Rico. Those who do fear it that taxes will be increased, the standing army increased, and the cost of living increased, without a proportionate increase in the value of his toll. After thousands and thousands of our poor boys have been sent to the equatorial suns of these countries, the taxes set up the wages of the workingmen have not been no better than the rents of Europe; and the people of these new countries are given rights which the free Jews have without being fitted for civilization, and help make other laws that will enthrall the body of labor, perhaps those who are now abiding 'expansion,' will not think that imperialism is such a desirable thing after all."

These opinions sound well and in accordance with American principles, and doubtless represent the sentiment of a large number of reasonable and patriotic Americans. But they are based upon an evident misapprehension of the subject under consideration. The policy of expansion so far as it has been developed rests upon the idea that there are mutual interests existing between the people of the United States and the people of the late Spanish colonies. We have been brought by the accident of war into peculiar relations with those peoples and we have certain obligations towards them which cannot be honorably disregarded. The problem then is how these mutual relations may be adjusted and these duties performed in such a way as will not injure either of the parties but will be beneficial to both. There is no reasonable American who desires to subordinate or to oppress the Philippines, the Cubans, or the Porto Ricans. On the other hand, there is no sensible American who desires to bring into a full share of American citizenship a large mass of barbarians and savages who are totally unprepared and in all probability, absolute unfit for a share in our government. But a great many Americans, probably a majority of them, to be sure that there is a way to be found, perhaps varying with each particular case, in which very substantial advantages may be given to the late Spanish colonies both in a political and commercial sense while at the same time the Americans may derive benefit from their moral and financial in a perfectly legitimate and honorable way.

We are not aware that Great Britain, the great colonizer, has as yet experienced any danger from the interference in imperial affairs of any of her dependent populations, while at the same time it is a fact of almost universal acceptance that Eng's rule has brought us a vast improvement in the conditions of the races which have been brought under her laws and civilization. There are vital differences between the British organization and our own, but these differences are not such as to be entirely opposed to the idea that the United States may play the role of protector and teacher outside of her own boundaries and may gain in that way the benefits which are derived not from oppressing but from bestowing benefits upon less civilized and less intelligent races.

MINING AS A BUSINESS:

Some day the Greater United States will have a western capital. Years ago there was much talk of the removal of the national headquarters from Washington, but the extensive and costly improvements, both in the way of landscape engineering and buildings, make such a removal more improbable from year to year.

It is, however, not unlikely that the national needs should require in the future, a secondary capital. There are many important advantages which are obvious. The preservation of the national business and records from possible loss or interruption by fire, riot or foreign attack is one of these, while the necessity of a subordinate center for government action for the west will be increased as the population of the Pacific coast and Rocky mountain region grows larger. There are also strong climatic regions which favor the transfer of a part of the national business to the west from the southeastern seacoast, especially at certain seasons of the year.

In this connection it may not be amiss to add that there is no other city in the country which possesses qualifications for the national summer capital equal to those of Colorado Springs.

THE DEATH PENALTY IN KANSAS:

Addison, informer on in regard to the refusal of Governor-elect Stanley to sign the death warrant of condemned murderers puts the matter in a more favorable light than was at first supposed. A Leavenworth (Kan.) correspondent of the Kansas City Star explains the situation as follows:

"This amount of time, that of Governor-elect Stanley, he will be able to get some one else to be able to do the same thing. During his term, in keeping with the policy of his predecessors as governors of the state, there has not been a legal hanging in Kansas since 1872, when the law was changed so that capital punishment was left at the discretion of the governor.

The Kansas law for hanging is said to be different from that of any other state. It does not permit a judge to set the day of execution, and provides that when a prisoner is sentenced to death he is to be converted to the state penitentiary and

put at hard labor. There he is to be kept, at least one year, and until the governor in his discretion issues an order fixing the day of execution. After issuing the order, the prisoner is to have at least 30 days before the execution and to be kept in solitary confinement. The statute says that no guard is to be allowed to issue an order of execution, whether the prisoner was convicted during his predecessor's or his own administration. The state supreme court in a habeas corpus case decided that a governor could not be compelled to issue an order for fixing a date of execution. This suit had been brought by a private attorney to compel a governor to do so. According to the law, executions are to be within the walls of the penitentiary and are intended to be private, only a jury and relatives of the condemned to witness it.

At present there are forty-six convicts in the penitentiary under sentence of death. Several of them have been there more than thirty-five years. As a rule, these prisoners are quiet and orderly. They hope for a pardon, and the sentence hanging over them has a certain terror. They are always anxious to learn the policy of a new governor on hanging.

We are further informed from a different source that the popular law was the result of an agitation for the abolishment of capital punishment. The legislature had difficulty in reaching an agreement in the matter and a compromise was therefore adopted. Under the circumstances it is not surprising to learn that strong efforts are being made to change the law, on the one hand to establish life imprisonment as the only punishment for murder and on the other to relieve the governor from the disagreeable duty of fixing the date of execution. It is the latter plan which would be most consistent with the interests of the state and the safety of the citizens.

THE SITUATION IN HAVANA:

One can readily understand the disappointment of the Cubans at the announcement that they would not be allowed to participate in the ceremonies of evacuation of day at Havana, but we should be careful as Americans not to allow our sympathies to carry us too far in this matter. It would be very unfortunate if this should prove an occasion for misunderstanding between the government of the United States and the insurgents which would easily lead to very serious results and might undo much of the good work which has already been done in the island. But it would be even more serious if evacuation day in Havana should be made the occasion for a general outbreak which would result in the loss of many lives, the destruction of a great deal of property and an indelible disgrace upon the honor and good name of the Americans. To representatives of the United States in Havana and the big officials of the government at Washington who are acting under their advice, we say that paper and others of the same kind, that American labor does not fear the competition of the savages of the Philippines, nor the competition of the Chinese, nor the poor-classed of Cuba and Porto Rico.

"What the American workingman does fear is that taxes will be increased, the standing army increased, and the cost of living increased, without a proportionate increase in the value of his toll. After thousands and thousands of our poor boys have been sent to the equatorial suns of these countries, the taxes set up the wages of the workingmen have not been no better than the rents of Europe; and the people of these new countries are given rights which the free Jews have without being fitted for civilization, and help make other laws that will enthrall the body of labor, perhaps those who are now abiding 'expansion,' will not think that imperialism is such a desirable thing after all."

These opinions sound well and in accordance with American principles, and doubtless represent the sentiment of a large number of reasonable and patriotic Americans. But they are based upon an evident misapprehension of the subject under consideration. The policy of expansion so far as it has been developed rests upon the idea that there are mutual interests existing between the people of the United States and the people of the late Spanish colonies. We have been brought by the accident of war into peculiar relations with those peoples and we have certain obligations towards them which cannot be honorably disregarded. The problem then is how these mutual relations may be adjusted and these duties performed in such a way as will not injure either of the parties but will be beneficial to both. There is no reasonable American who desires to subordinate or to oppress the Philippines, the Cubans, or the Porto Ricans. On the other hand, there is no sensible American who desires to bring into a full share of American citizenship a large mass of barbarians and savages who are totally unprepared and in all probability, absolute unfit for a share in our government. But a great many Americans, probably a majority of them, to be sure that there is a way to be found, perhaps varying with each particular case, in which very substantial advantages may be given to the late Spanish colonies both in a political and commercial sense while at the same time the Americans may derive benefit from their moral and financial in a perfectly legitimate and honorable way.

We are not aware that Great Britain, the great colonizer, has as yet experienced any danger from the interference in imperial affairs of any of her dependent populations, while at the same time it is a fact of almost universal acceptance that Eng's rule has brought us a vast improvement in the conditions of the races which have been brought under her laws and civilization. There are vital differences between the British organization and our own, but these differences are not such as to be entirely opposed to the idea that the United States may play the role of protector and teacher outside of her own boundaries and may gain in that way the benefits which are derived not from oppressing but from bestowing benefits upon less civilized and less intelligent races.

TABLE FOR ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS:

Grover Cleveland, William J. Bryan and Henry C. Teller laying down from the Gazette office, once stood at the corner of Pike's Peak and Tejon, discussing the best method to reach the postoffice.

"It is evident," said the ex-president, "that the Gazette building and the post-office are situated approximately upon the same parallel of altitude. Therefore, we retraced our steps to a military occupation of the islands while refusing to provide the necessary regiments.

A WESTERN CAPITAL:

Some day the Greater United States will have a western capital. Years ago there was much talk of the removal of the national headquarters from Washington, but the extensive and costly improvements, both in the way of landscape engineering and buildings, make such a removal more improbable from year to year.

It is, however, not unlikely that the national needs should require in the future, a secondary capital. There are many important advantages which are obvious. The preservation of the national business and records from possible loss or interruption by fire, riot or foreign attack is one of these, while the necessity of a subordinate center for government action for the west will be increased as the population of the Pacific coast and Rocky mountain region grows larger. There are also strong climatic regions which favor the transfer of a part of the national business to the west from the southeastern seacoast, especially at certain seasons of the year.

In this connection it may not be amiss to add that there is no other city in the country which possesses qualifications for the national summer capital equal to those of Colorado Springs.

THE DEATH PENALTY IN KANSAS:

Addison, informant on in regard to the refusal of Governor-elect Stanley to sign the death warrant of condemned murderers puts the matter in a more favorable light than was at first supposed. A Leavenworth (Kan.) correspondent of the Kansas City Star explains the situation as follows:

"This amount of time, that of Governor-elect Stanley, he will be able to get some one else to be able to do the same thing. During his term, in keeping with the policy of his predecessors as governors of the state, there has not been a legal hanging in Kansas since 1872, when the law was changed so that capital punishment was left at the discretion of the governor.

The Kansas law for hanging is said to be different from that of any other state. It does not permit a judge to set the day of execution, and provides that when a prisoner is sentenced to death he is to be converted to the state penitentiary and

put at hard labor. There he is to be kept, at least one year, and until the governor in his discretion issues an order fixing the day of execution. After issuing the order, the prisoner is to have at least 30 days before the execution and to be kept in solitary confinement. The statute says that no guard is to be allowed to issue an order of execution, whether the prisoner was convicted during his predecessor's or his own administration. The state supreme court in a habeas corpus case decided that a governor could not be compelled to issue an order for fixing a date of execution. This suit had been brought by a private attorney to compel a governor to do so. According to the law, executions are to be within the walls of the penitentiary and are intended to be private, only a jury and relatives of the condemned to witness it.

At present there are forty-six convicts

in the penitentiary under sentence of death. Several of them have been there more than thirty-five years. As a rule, these prisoners are quiet and orderly.

They hope for a pardon, and the sentence hanging over them has a certain terror.

They are always anxious to learn the policy of a new governor on hanging.

We are further informed from a different source that the popular law was the result of an agitation for the abolishment of capital punishment. The legislature had difficulty in reaching an agreement in the matter and a compromise was therefore adopted. Under the circumstances it is not surprising to learn that strong efforts are being made to change the law, on the one hand to establish life imprisonment as the only punishment for murder and on the other to relieve the governor from the disagreeable duty of fixing the date of execution. It is the latter plan which would be most consistent with the interests of the state and the safety of the citizens.

FACTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

At the Independence mine

has been on the tip of

every tongue ever since

that a bonanza became

known to fame. This was

not for a good many

months after the discovery

was put in the ground on July 4, 1872, by Mr.

W. S. Stratton, and only after long and

arduous struggles with adverse cir-

cumstances, that he was enabled

to prove the reasonableness of his faith,

the richness of the ore in the claim.

Large and Full Equipment.

The hoisting plant consists of two

first-mot on engines of 300-horse power

and a smaller hoist for workmen on re-

pairs in the shaft. Two air compressors,

one Ingerson-Seargent and one

Ronson compound 20x20 furnishes com-

pressed air for all its needs.

There is a large pump house

with a 1,000-hp. capacity.

The water power is

supplied by the Cimarron River.

The water power is

supplied by the Cimarron River.

The water power is

supplied by the Cimarron River.

The water power is

supplied by the Cimarron River.

The water power is

supplied by the Cimarron River.

The water power is

supplied by the Cimarron River.

The water power is

supplied by the Cimarron River.

The water power is

supplied by the Cimarron River.

The water power is

supplied by the Cimarron River.

The water power is

supplied by the Cimarron River.

The water power is

supplied by the Cimarron River.

The water power is

supplied by the Cimarron River.

The water power is

supplied by the Cimarron River.

The water power is

supplied by the Cimarron River.

The water power is

supplied by the Cimarron River.

The water power is

supplied by the Cimarron River.

The water power is

supplied by the Cimarron River.

The water power is

supplied by the Cimarron River.

The water power is

supplied by the Cimarron River.

The water power is

supplied by the Cimarron River.

The water power is

supplied by the

Recreation's Place in the Life of the City.

S. O. Colorado S. S. 25
S. O. Cigs.
S. A. 30 - 3 GAMES

Nearly Every Popular Recreation Has Devotees Here—What Has Been Done in the Several Lines During the Past Year—The Past Football Season Was the Most Successful and Gratifying in the History of the City.

BEING in the van-guard of progress as far as all other matters are concerned, it would be strange if Colorado Springs did not represent a large percentage of everything that is accorded prominence in the field of sport.

As regards out-door sports, it is safe to say that nowhere are they cast in a more picturesque arena or a more exhilarating atmosphere than in this city and the adjacent settlements. To the west stands Nature's own stadium, a high-toned playground typical of him who excel in feats of strength and endurance, and standing always as the inanimate exemplification of those qualities of body that all men and women wish to possess. To the south, too, rises this same wall, though less imposing, and to the north are the pine-covered buttes, the timbered mesas, the broad, rolling prairies within which the lover of outdoor life is privileged to pursue his favorite sports. To the east lies the open prairie and one may easily imagine it as the entrance to this huge arena on whose sands men and women find a pleasure in competition.

For the most part, the football player, the devotee of the chase, the baseball enthusiast, the cricketer and the lover of tennis can find the recreations they love surrounded by an ever-changing panorama of Nature's most entrancing scenes. From January to January the sports go on hardly so much as interrupted by winter's cold and snow, or summer's wind and heat.

With this combination of picturesque play-ground and life-giving invigorating air, it may indeed be said that the game is not all.

As will be seen from the articles on this page, Colorado Springs contains many opportunities for indoor sports both in door and out-door. The several clubs afford opportunity for semi-private indulgence in the various games, and in addition there are many private grounds. In the various indoor games of skill and mind, such as billiards, pool, chess, whilst not equal to the professional players, we take front rank with the best in the country. There is an active interest taken in track athletics and gymnastics. Certain Colorado Springs citizens have won high honors at national and state trap shoots, and there are many here who make annual pilgrimages to those game sections of the state that have made Colorado famous in the greatest game sections in this country at the present time.

THE BEST FOOTBALL SEASON IN HISTORY OF THE CITY.

THE crowning triumph of a triumphant year in athletics for Colorado Springs has been its football season. The athletic status of the city has been raised to a point never before.

The three championship teams have been playing the game and Colorado Springs contends that no football championship is held outside the boundaries of this city.

Colorado college has taken a forward step greater than was ever taken before in Colorado. It has gone through a season without suffering its goal line to be crossed until the last contest, that of Thanksgiving day between Colorado college and the State School of Mines, which was caused on account of a tardy beginning of the action of the second half, and which, for that reason, according to the rules of the game, was not a legal game.

It will be contended by some that the score of Golden should be allowed, but precedents and opinions of high authority state that the contest was not a game. Only by a lax enforcement of the rules can the School of Mines claim her score and a lax enforcement of the rules at an-

other point in the contest would I have given the game to Colorado college.

Colorado Springs claims that the champion ship in intercollegiate football does not rest outside of Colorado Springs.

The college was exceedingly fortunate this season in acquiring for its line, W. G. Armstrong, an old Grinnell player, and R. D. Brown, from the University of Nebraska. Both men played a nob game and were most efficient factors in the making of the team, which was due to the credit of the institution. Bohin the line the only new man was Packard. He is a brother of H. P. Packard who played with the college before his graduation in '88. Sperry Packard comes from Pueblo, and as a runner with the ball, tacker, kicker and handler of kicks, he is one of the most valuable men who has played football for Colorado. Frost, center; Frost, center; and Floyd, Lamson, right guard, are new to the college team, but their play was known in the city by reason of previous excellent work; that of Frost on the local high school team, and that of Lamson on the college second last year.

Throughout the season they have given the game to Colorado college.

Colorado Springs claims that the champion ship in intercollegiate football does not rest outside of Colorado Springs.

The college was exceedingly fortunate this season in acquiring for its line, W. G. Armstrong, an old Grinnell player, and R. D. Brown, from the University of Nebraska.

Both men played a nob game and were most efficient factors in the making of the team, which was due to the credit of the institution.

Bohin the line the only new man was Packard. He is a brother of H. P. Packard who played with the college before his graduation in '88. Sperry Packard comes from Pueblo,

and as a runner with the ball, tacker, kicker and handler of kicks, he is one of the most valuable men who has played football for Colorado.

Frost, center; and Floyd, Lamson, right guard, are new to the college team, but their play was known in the city by reason of previous excellent work; that of Frost on the local high school team, and that of Lamson on the college second last year.

Throughout the season they have given the game to Colorado college.

Colorado Springs claims that the champion ship in intercollegiate football does not rest outside of Colorado Springs.

The college was exceedingly fortunate this season in acquiring for its line, W. G. Armstrong, an old Grinnell player, and R. D. Brown, from the University of Nebraska.

Both men played a nob game and were most efficient factors in the making of the team, which was due to the credit of the institution.

Bohin the line the only new man was Packard. He is a brother of H. P. Packard who played with the college before his graduation in '88. Sperry Packard comes from Pueblo,

and as a runner with the ball, tacker, kicker and handler of kicks, he is one of the most valuable men who has played football for Colorado.

Frost, center; and Floyd, Lamson, right guard, are new to the college team, but their play was known in the city by reason of previous excellent work; that of Frost on the local high school team, and that of Lamson on the college second last year.

Throughout the season they have given the game to Colorado college.

Colorado Springs claims that the champion ship in intercollegiate football does not rest outside of Colorado Springs.

One of the most important features of the year is the opening of the gymnasium.

Doctors, lawyers, preachers and business men in general are attending classes three times per week, regularly.

For the benefit of those from the exterior, the gymnasium will meet the demand for sedentary occupation readily.

Ben Griffith, left guard, Griffith,

will play football in class with such players as are needed to make a champion team.

The record of points scored during the

season in the games where Colorado college played is as follows:

Colorado college vs. North Denver high school (one half), 24 to 0.

Colorado college vs. D. A. C., 0 to 0.

Colorado college vs. U. of C., 22 to 0.

Colorado college vs. W. W. G., 0 to 0.

Colorado college vs. C. C., 5 to 0.

Colorado college vs. D. U., 65 to 0.

Colorado college vs. Golden (short game) 2 to 6.

Total for Colorado college 123; total for opponents 6.

The line-up of the team was as follows:

Caldwell, right end; Floyd, right tackle;

Wade, center; Frost, left end; Frost,

left guard; Armstrong, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lamson, right guard; Frost, center; Frost, left end; D. R. Brown, left tackle; Armstrong, left end; Browning (captain), quarter; Holt, right half back; Cooley, left full back; Packard, full back.

Special mention should be made of the work of Coach Wilcox and Manager Nowell.

Lam

Daily Record of Local Events During 1898.

JANUARY.

—The Gazette issued its New Year edition on Bruce Burnard drowned in Prospect lake. Fifteen hundred persons attended New Year's reception at Y. M. C. A.

—Spring weather, with mean temperature of 44 degrees above zero.

—Golden Circle railway filed mortgage to secure payment of \$400,000 worth of bonds issued for construction of the road.

—Col. H. H. discussed plans for visiting Omaha during the summer.

—Meeker, St. Venant, and Jackson elected to county court.

—Thomas Holmes of Cripple Creek reported each state of about in half a mile of the summit of Pike's Peak, report unconfirmed.

—Receiver appointed for Facts.

—Cripple Creek mine owners discussed action of city of erecting a plan for treatment of ore.

—State conference of charters and corrections opened.

—Steps taken by state conference to organize Prisoners' Aid society.

—Tieknor hall dedicated. Annual meeting of chamber of commerce.

—All Souls' Unitarian church celebrated its 10th anniversary.

—East Colorado Springs Improvement Association organized.

—Chairman of county commissioners announced that new county hospital would be built.

—West Side Improvement Society adopted a constitution.

—Mrs. Shafer of Edgerton at Temple theater.

—Robert J. Burdette entered in Temple theater.

—Silver company entered the ranks of the Cripple Creek dividend payers.

—Question of new school house puzzles "Board of Education."

—Government accepted Mr. W. S. Stratton's offer to erect a new post office building.

—Mass meeting of citizens voted that steps be taken to erect the new East Side school building.

—Again brought in district court involving sale of Portland stock to directors of the company in 1894.

—Death of Mr. D. B. Slaughterer, electric engineer and president of Colorado Electric Power company.

—El Paso club elected officers for coming year.

—Caledonian society celebrated the birthday of Robert Burns.

—W. S. Gubler on trial for arson.

—John H. Cremer tried for murder of Fred Meyers in Cripple Creek.

—Fair between Victor and Cripple Creek cut to 10 cents as a result of railroad rate war.

—Cremar found guilty. Garber acquitted. Palmer Cox and "the Brownies" at the opera house.

—Reports of active work in the Whitehorn mining district.

—Meeting held to outline plans for charity ball.

FEBRUARY.

—Representatives of Colo. Springs Klondike companies report on their explorations in the district.

—Definite announcement that the Colorado casino will be built.

—Four hundred feet frontage of Cascade avenue between Boulder Place and Bond Street sold to W. C. Johnston and F. W. McClintock.

—George Barrack interviewed on his experiences in the Klondike.

—Announcement of new athletic field for Colorado college.

—New fast train service between Chicago and Denver inaugurated.

—Resignation of Supt. Chas. Clark of Printers' home announced. Annual meeting of Portland Mining company.

—Theodore P. Day accepts Y. M. C. A. secretaryship.

—Guy Seaman convicted of forgery.

—Beginning of the trial of Shirley D. Chamberlain for murder of Herbert H. Kay on Pike's Peak.

—Defense in Chamberlain's trial introduced witnesses.

—Evidence in Chamberlain's trial tendered to show complicity in Schmit's murder.

—Runaway trailer collided with motor car near Irywold.

—Chamberlain found guilty of murder in first degree. Policeman's ball held.

—Council discussed question of cutting down fire department expenses.

—Knights of Pythias annual ball.

—Charity ball was at the new Glenwood building.

—High school cadets held their fourth annual ball.

—Sudden death of C. T. Attorney J. K. Gouty.

—Texas-Colorado Chautauqua committee entered by chamber of commerce.

—East Side aroused over proposed location of county hospital.

—F. Hopkins Smith lectured at Temple theater.

—Judge W. S. Morris elected by council as city attorney.

—Central committee of services planned for municipal spring campaign.

—William Smith on trial for murder of William Nichols on Cheyenne mountain road.

—Eight inches of snow fell in 24 hours, and much damage was done to trees and wires.

—State Labor Federation endorsed management of Printers' home. Civic Center received commission as captain of Co. H.

—Council granted liquor licenses to certain druggists after a prolonged "try-out."

MARCH.

—North End residents protest against proposed location of county hospital on DeWitt's property.

—Colorado-Texas Chautauqua association demands equal valuation of about \$40,000 as a condition of locating in Colorado.

—Chamber of commerce declined to comply with Texas demands.

—Raids made by Deputy Sheriff Mullin on Colorado City gambling houses.

—W. A. Parton received revenue of German National and Commerce National Banks of Denver.

—Mexican gypsies in camp nearby city limits on the south.

—Council decided to purchase 78 acres additional for cemetery purposes.

—Director H. H. Main asked information regarding proposed Indian teachers' institute.

—Chamber of commerce of Key sent to penitentiary for life.

—Republican city primaries were held.

—Rep. can city convened on nomination of a complete ticket.

—Mr. G. B. McClure elected secretary of chamber of commerce.

—30-yrs. old unknown man covered in a snow drift near Seven Lakes.

—Snow wind storm with velocity of 65 mph an hour caused damage to fences, chimneys, etc.

—Democrats, Pop. Soc. and Silver Rep. can nominated their candidates. F. Marion Crawford secured a large audience.

—Committee decided on plans for entertainment of members of American Medical association.

—Terrific hail storm. Local cavy companies consolated.

—Meeting held to consider the formation of a regiment of mounted riflemen.

—Lemon Bros' circus exhibited.

—Elk minstrels scored the annual success.

—Mark Mason, a 72-year-old boy, drowned in Prospect lake.

—Memorial day services held in Temple theater.

—Memorial day program by observes. Spring races at Rosso park opened.

—Graduating exercises at State Institute for Deaf and Dumb.

APRIL.

—Controlling interest in the stock of the Montreal Mining and Milling company, owning the Ilionine on Copper mountain, given to an eastern syndicate.

—Wedding of Miss Jane Anderson and Mr. Herman Charles Joy. W. H. Ryan found guilty of perjury in the Cremer trial.

—Rec. Cross aux armes organized.

—Private Plateau won 13th school cadet competition. Survey of Cripple Creek Short Line (steam road) completed.

—Republican league adopted constitution.

—Woodmen of the World held their annual convention.

—Athletic mass meeting passed ringing resolutions of confidence in President McKinley's attitude in the Spanish-American crisis.

—State Soul's Unitarian church celebrated its 10th anniversary.

—East Colorado Springs Improvement Association organized.

—Chairman of county commissioners announced that new county hospital would be built.

—West Side Improvement Society adopted a constitution.

—Shower of Edgerton at Temple theater.

—Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania arrived in the city.

—Meeting of Gladings new dry founders.

—Dedication of new addition to St. Francis hospital.

—Mathematical mass meeting passed ringing resolutions of confidence in President McKinley's attitude in the Spanish-American crisis.

—Al. Soul's Unitarian church celebrated its 10th anniversary.

—East Colorado Springs Improvement Association organized.

—Chairman of county commissioners announced that new county hospital would be built.

—West Side Improvement Society adopted a constitution.

—Robert J. Burdette entered in Temple theater.

—Silver company entered the ranks of the Cripple Creek dividend payers.

—Question of new school house puzzles "Board of Education."

—Government accepted Mr. W. S. Stratton's offer to erect a new post office building.

—Mass meeting of citizens voted that steps be taken to erect the new East Side school building.

—Again brought in district court involving sale of Portland stock to directors of the company in 1894.

—Death of Mr. D. B. Slaughterer, electric engineer and president of Colorado Electric Power company.

—El Paso club elected officers for coming year.

—Caledonian society celebrated the birthday of Robert Burns.

—W. S. Gubler on trial for arson.

—John H. Cremer tried for murder of Fred Meyers in Cripple Creek.

—Fair between Victor and Cripple Creek cut to 10 cents as a result of railroad rate war.

—Cremar found guilty. Garber acquitted. Palmer Cox and "the Brownies" at the opera house.

—Reports of active work in the Whitehorn mining district.

—Meeting held to outline plans for charity ball.

JUNE.

—Commissioners decided to locate new hospital on Vermillion street adjoining the rail.

—Court's ward residents modestly protest against the honor of the county hospital site.

—Misses E. S. Stratton and Ralph Emery, local cyclists, rode to Rubio in one hour, 59 minutes, lowering the tandem record.

—Convict's Daughter presented by amateurs at Temple theater for benefit of Maine monument fund.

—City election resulted in election of eight Republicans and four fusionists.

—Co. H actively preparing for service if called upon.

—Such excitement caused by the ringing of a riot call which summoned Co. H to the armory for inspection by Sergeant Luther, acting under orders of the adjutant general.

—Colorado college won baseball game from Colorado Springs Athletc association.

—V. Plant, arrested in Denver on charge of murder, brook it to Colorado Springs to prevent possible lynching.

—Lester Stump very popular after commemoration by the churches.

—Mr. Jackson asked for franchise for use of city water power for generation of electricity.

—Announcement of Colorado of United Presbyterians began its sessions at the Church of the Stranger.

—Mary French Field delighted a Temple theater audience with recital of Eugene Field's poems.

—Telegraph message received announcing the death of George H. Parsons.

—Arbor day observed by pup is of the pup's schools.

—Dr. Hallinan, director of Indian schools, decided on Colorado Springs for teachers' institute.

—Ten thousand people cheered the Seventh regiment, U. S. Infantry, which passed through the city; Mc. band and High School cadets assisted in the demonstration.

—V. Plant, arrested in Denver on charge of murder, brook it to Colorado Springs to prevent possible lynching.

—College commencement and the president's reception.

—Two hundred Iowa recruits cared for while en route to the city. Captain Howard began enlisting recruits for Co. M.

—Meetings at Am. Hotel to organize committees for W.hurst fest; Mrs. Walcott was present.

—Young men and boys recruited through the city and were given refreshments by piano to ladies.

—Cheyenne Mountain bowlers defeated Rovers. Athl. club team of Pueblo.

—Corner stone of 10th site of church was laid.

—Experts submitted report to city council criticizing work on Strickler tunnel.

—Resignation of Rev. Philip Washburn as rector of St. Stephen's. Electric road to Cripple Creek granted right of way over government lands.

—Meeting at Am. Hotel to organize committees for W.hurst fest; Mrs. Walcott was present.

—Recruits for Co. H started for the Pacific coast. Council passed resolution to complete west end of Strickler tunnel.

—Newly elected council organ zed for business.

—Troops B and D, Second U. S. Cavalry, passed through the city, en route to Chatanooga.

—Dr. Hallinan, director of Indian schools, decided on Colorado Springs for teachers' institute.

—C. Wright broke the 30-mile straight-away record and F. B. Abernathy and R. T. Epperson rode 50 miles on tandem in 2:08:30, establishing record.

—New fast train service between Chicago and Denver inaugurated.

—Resignation of Supt. Chas. Clark of Printers' home announced. Annual meeting of Portland Mining company.

—Theodore P. Day accepts Y. M. C. A. secretaryship.

—Guy Seaman convicted of forgery.

—Beginning of the trial of Shirley D. Chamberlain for murder of Herbert H. Kay on Pike's Peak.

—Defense in Chamberlain's trial introduced witnesses.

—Evidence in Chamberlain's trial tendered to show complicity in Schmit's murder.

—Runaway trailer collided with motor car near Irywold.

—Chamberlain found guilty of murder in first degree. Policeman's ball held.

—Council discussed question of cutting down fire department expenses.

—Knights of Pythias annual ball.

—Charity ball was at the new Glenwood building.

—Volunteer cavy troupe under Captain Townsend began regular drilling.

—Demonstration in honor of Co. H given by the city in Temple theater.

—Co. I left for the state camp at Denver. College athlete field dedicated by baseball vice over Go den.

—County commissioners consider DeWitt Park as location for county hospital.

—Hopkinson Smith lectured at Temple theater.

—Judge W. S. Morris elected by council as city attorney.

—Central committee of services planned for municipal spring campaign.

—William Smith on trial for murder of William Nichols on Cheyenne mountain road.

—Eight inches of snow fell in 24 hours, and much damage was done to trees and wires.

—State Labor Federation endorsed management of Printers' home. Civic Center received commission as captain of Co. H.

—Council granted liquor licenses to certain druggists after a prolonged "try-out."

JULY.

—Output of Cripple Creek district for month of April was \$1,182,000.

—State Federation of Labor began session. D. A. R. appealed for Red Cross contributions.

—City council decided to reduce the number of firemen.

—Smth found guilty of two unary manslaughters.

—State Labor Federation endorsed management of Printers' home. Civic Center received commission as captain of Co. H.

—Council granted liquor licenses to certain druggists after a prolonged "try-out."

—Co. and Clegg co. concert. D. A. R. annual meeting.

—High school girls' declamation contest won by Miss Katharine Hayden.

—"Dow-day" celebrated by torch procession.

—W. T. Epperson won the spring run of the Century Club in Denver.

—Chas. W. Haines addressed the school on "The Legal Profession."

—Co. M. First Colorado regt. met for dinner at Century Club.

—"Xmas" Gerard and Seebach gave concert at opera house.

—Colonial Dames of Colorado held their annual meeting in the city.

—Picnic now vdn discovered on Lark Hill claim on Copper mountain.

—Bushel: Colo. colls 20, Denver univers. v. 0.

AUGUST.

—Burglars broke glass window at Baker's drug store and stole box containing \$50 in gold.

—Statistics show Cripple Creek production for first half of the year to be \$7,200,000.

—"AT HOME, New Year's Day.

—"My dear Mr. Cartwright—

—Man, thanks for your note, and the roses sent with it.

—Of course, I was vexed when you kissed me last night,

—But that's past. I forgot and forgave in a minute.

—I never will do so again.

—I'll kiss you still cross and con'� me w'at's stay.

—Which is no good at all, for I can't do it.

—And I was neat the last time—so I stayed for you.

—"My dear friend"—

—It's I's doing—no go to the others.

—I only one act. C. I'm a my w'is end.

—Dearest Jack—

—The so longs before, yet I'm still here. I would be.

—Met improved—

—That's more like it.

—Go to care. Yes, I do, and I've never known.

—Now—oh—do tell it right out, so I'll see.

—What am I to do? Here's the postman O. get.

—You're welcome. Wait & come in. We've a lot to must go.

—Dearest! Jack—

—Come tonight.

—Yours lovingly,

—"Flo."

SEPTEMBER.

—Corner stone of new Cumberland Presbyterian church, a. w. with impressive ceremony.

—Independence day celebrated with unusual rejoicing owing to news of destruction of Cervena's fleet.

—So. Cal. and San Fran. Reg. of association reorganized as auxiliary to the National Red Cross relief committee.

—Colorado Bar Association in session at Broadmoor. Water committee decided not to go on contract for clearing Strickler tunnel.

—Ball and banquet of lawyers at the Casino; actress by Mrs. Brewster and others.

—Mark Mason, a 72-year-old boy, drowned in Prospect lake.

—Memorial day services held in Temple theater.

—Memorial day program by observes. Spring races at Rosso park opened.

—Graduating exercises at State Institute for Deaf and Dumb.

OCTOBER.

—Large party of representatives attended opening of Colorado electric power plant in Canon City.

—Mr. V. Z. Reed returned from Europe and reports great interest in Cripple Creek among English investors.

—Vacancy in art department of Colorado College filled by appointment of Mr. Louis T. Souther.

—East Side residents filed injunction suit against county commissioners.

—Mrs. Gerritt Smith sang at Broadmoor.

—Open tennis tournament in progress on Klinckinnick grounds.

—Gazette received letter from Captain A. C. Speer of Co. X, describing arrival of Cavite.

—New fire ladder truck given a satisfactory test.

—Dr. Elliott Caves of Washington, a visitor in the city.

—Graham Brothers of Denver won the doubles in the tennis tournament, and Mr. Austin of Omaha the singles.

—Teachers' normal institute of Douglass, Elbert and El Paso counties in session at the high school.

—Ball and banquet of lawyers at the Casino.

—Grand party at Wo.hurst.

—Five hundred visiting bankers entertained by the city.

—George Shawl and Paul Wilson lodged in county; all charged with theft of ore in Cripple Creek dist. of Colorado college.

—Sixty-third annual carnival opened with grand ball at the Broadmoor castle. Miss Murphy wins in Gazette contest for horse trap and harness.

—Carnival circuit took place.

—Flower carnival parade and masked ball.

NOVEMBER.

—"Indian day" at Broadmoor. A. A. McKnight charges members of Silver Republican county central committee with forgery in sign or his name to a call for a county convention. "Watermelon day" at Rocky Fort.

—McKnight "deposed." Case went to trial.

—Death of Mr. G. S. Barnes. Silver Republicans held caucuses to select delegates to county conventions.

—Opening of the new post office.

—Federated Trades council celebrated Labor day by a picnic at Iron Springs, Manitou.

—Sprague county convention in the opera house. Silver Republicans of all degrees and shades thronged the city.

—Samuel J. Barnett chosen to succeed Professor Cason in the department of physics, Colorado college.

—Plans announced for exhibition of fireworks designed for exhibition. Many were burned prematurely and the exhibition was postponed.

—High school commencement exercises.

—Club women of the city entertained by a lawn party at Mrs. Gilbert McClellan's. Mrs. Hertron being present.

—Twenty-third annual carnival opened with grand ball at the Broadmoor castle. Miss Murphy wins in Gazette contest for horse trap and harness.

—Carnival circuit took place.

—Flower carnival parade and masked ball.

DECEMBER.

—"Indian day" at Broadmoor. A. A. McKnight charges members of Silver Republican county central committee with forgery in sign or his name to a call for a county convention. "Watermelon day" at Rocky Fort.

—McKnight "deposed." Case went to trial.

—Death of Mr. G. S. Barnes. Silver Republicans held caucuses to select delegates to county conventions.

—Opening of the new post office.

—Federated Trades council celebrated Labor day by a picnic at Iron Springs, Manitou.

—Sprague county convention in the opera house. Silver Republicans of all degrees and shades thronged the city.

—Early morning riot at the opera house resulted in the killing of Charles Harris of Denver. Council granted water franchise to George W. Jackson.

—Silver Republicans, Democrats, Populists and Farmer's party of Silver Republicans held caucuses to select delegates to county conventions.

—Opening of the new post office.

—Federated Trades council celebrated Labor day by a picnic at Iron Springs, Manitou.

—Twenty-third annual carnival opened with grand ball at the Broadmoor castle. Miss Murphy wins in Gazette contest for horse trap and harness.

—Carnival circuit took place.

—Flower carnival parade and masked ball.

—"Indian day" at Broadmoor. A. A. McKnight charges members of Silver Republican county central committee with forgery in sign or his name to a call for a county convention. "Watermelon day" at Rocky Fort.

—McKnight "deposed." Case went to trial.

—Death of Mr. G. S. Barnes. Silver Republicans held caucuses to select delegates to county conventions.

—Opening of the new post office.

—Federated Trades council celebrated Labor day by a picnic at Iron Springs, Manitou.

—Sprague county convention in the opera house. Silver Republicans of all degrees and shades thronged the city.

—Samuel J. Barnett chosen to succeed Professor Cason in the department of physics, Colorado college.

—Plans announced for exhibition of fireworks designed for exhibition. Many were burned prematurely and the exhibition was postponed.

—High school commencement exercises.

—Club women of the city entertained by a lawn party at Mrs. Gilbert McClellan's. Mrs. Hertron being present.

—Twenty-third annual carnival opened with grand ball at the Broadmoor castle. Miss Murphy wins in Gazette contest for horse trap and harness.

—Carnival circuit took place.

—Flower carnival parade and masked ball.

—"Indian day" at Broadmoor. A. A. McKnight charges members of Silver Republican county central committee with forgery in sign or his name to a call for a county convention. "Watermelon day" at Rocky Fort.

—McKnight "deposed." Case went to trial.

—Death of Mr. G. S. Barnes. Silver Republicans held caucuses to select delegates to county conventions.

—Opening of the new post office.

—Federated Trades council celebrated Labor day by a picnic at Iron Springs, Manitou.

—Sprague county convention in the opera house. Silver Republicans of all degrees and shades thronged the city.

—Early morning riot at the opera house resulted in the killing of Charles Harris of Denver. Council granted water franchise to George W. Jackson.

—Silver Republicans, Democrats, Populists and Farmer's party of Silver Republicans held caucuses to select delegates to county conventions.

—Opening of the new post office.

—Federated Trades council celebrated Labor day by a picnic at Iron Springs, Manitou.

—Twenty-third annual carnival opened with grand ball at the Broadmoor castle. Miss Murphy wins in Gazette contest for horse trap and harness.

—Carnival circuit took place.

—Flower carnival parade and masked ball.

—"Indian day" at Broadmoor. A. A. McKnight charges members of Silver Republican county central committee with forgery in sign or his name to a call for a county convention. "Watermelon day" at Rocky Fort.

—McKnight "deposed." Case went to trial.

—Death of Mr. G. S. Barnes. Silver Republicans held caucuses to select delegates to county conventions.

—Opening of the new post office.

—Federated Trades council celebrated Labor day by a picnic at Iron Springs, Manitou.

—Sprague county convention in the opera house. Silver Republicans of all degrees and shades thronged the city.

—Samuel J. Barnett chosen to succeed Professor Cason in the department of physics, Colorado college.

—Plans announced for exhibition of fireworks designed for exhibition. Many were burned prematurely and the exhibition was postponed.

—High school commencement exercises.

—Club women of the city entertained by a lawn party at Mrs. Gilbert McClellan's. Mrs. Hertron being present.

—Twenty-third annual carnival opened with grand ball at the Broadmoor castle. Miss Murphy wins in Gazette contest for horse trap and harness.

—Carnival circuit took place.

—Flower carnival parade and masked ball.

—"Indian day" at Broadmoor. A. A. McKnight charges members of Silver Republican county central committee with forgery in sign or his name to a call for a county convention. "Watermelon day" at Rocky Fort.

—McKnight "deposed." Case went to trial.

—Death of Mr. G. S. Barnes. Silver Republicans held caucuses to select delegates to county conventions.

—Opening of the new post office.

—Federated Trades council celebrated Labor day by a picnic at Iron Springs, Manitou.

—Sprague county convention in the opera house. Silver Republicans of all degrees and shades thronged the city.

—Samuel J. Barnett chosen to succeed Professor Cason in the department of physics, Colorado college.

—Plans announced for exhibition of fireworks designed for exhibition. Many were burned prematurely and the exhibition was postponed.

—High school commencement exercises.

—Club women of the city entertained by a lawn party at Mrs. Gilbert McClellan's. Mrs. Hertron being present.

—Twenty-third annual carnival opened with grand ball at the Broadmoor castle. Miss Murphy wins in Gazette contest for horse trap and harness.

—Carnival circuit took place.

—Flower carnival parade and masked ball.

—"Indian day" at Broadmoor. A. A. McKnight charges members of Silver Republican county central committee with forgery in sign or his name to a call for a county convention. "Watermelon day" at Rocky Fort.

—McKnight "deposed." Case went to trial.

—Death of Mr. G. S. Barnes. Silver Republicans held caucuses to select delegates to county conventions.

—Opening of the new post office.

—Federated Trades council celebrated Labor day by a picnic at Iron Springs, Manitou.

—Sprague county convention in

